The Pittſburgh Gazette.

Volume IX. SATURDAY, December 12, 1795. Number

L O S T,

ON the road leading from Pittſburgh to Mr. John Ferree's plantation, a pair of Saddle Bags; there was in them a ſhirt, and a pair of ſilk and cotton Hoſe. Whoever has found the above and will ſend them to the Sign of General Waſhington, ſhall be handſomely rewarded.

Pittſburgh, December 3, 1795.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

WAS ſtolen from the ſubſcriber as he was travelling to Pittſburgh, near the mouth of Turtle creek, on the night of the 19th inſt. a likely Black MARE, 5 years old, and near 15 hands high, with a long ſwitch tail, which was never rumpt or docked; ſhe had no brands, but her eyes had the appearance of being diſordered with the hooks. The ſuppoſed Thief is called John Coſſisner, and has reſided for ſome time at the Hickory Bottom, near the Monongahela. He is a tall, ſlim young man, with ſhort curly hair of a blackiſh colour. He wore a ſhort grey coat of coating cloth, with boots and overalls. Whoever will give certain information where this Mare may be found, ſhall have Ten Dollars Reward for the information alone, for the delivery of the Mare Twenty Dollars, and for the delivery of the Mare and Thief the above Reward. The information or delivery to be made to JOHN IRWIN, at his houſe on the State Road, twenty miles from Pittſburgh.

GEORGE SLOAN.

November 25, 1795.

JOHN WHELAN,

HAIR DRESSER, from DUBLIN.

RESPECTFULLY *informs the citizens of Pittſburgh, that he intends following the Hair-dreſſing buſineſs in that town, he therefore ſolicits their favors, and flatters himſelf that he will give ſatisfaction to thoſe who may employ him.*

Pittſburgh, December 4, 1795.

N. B. He lodges at the Widow Irwin's, in Second ſtreet.

TAKEN *up in the Monongahela, near the Lime kilns and William M'Clure's ferry, a ſmall FERRY BOAT, about 16 feet long, one of the oars aſh, the other oak, both hung on iron bolts. The owner may have it again by proving property and paying charges.*

JOHN COX.

December 1, 1795.

Came to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living on Robinſon's run, Fayette townſhip, Allegheny county, a brindled Steer, two years old paſt, a crop off the right ear, and a piece out of the left ear. The owner by proving property and paying charges may have him again.

BARTHOLOMEW DENNIS.

Nov. 21, 1795.

Came to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in St. Clair townhip, Allegheny county, a red Heifer, with a crop off the near ear, and a lit in the off ear. The owner is eſired to come, prove property, pay harges, and take her away.

JAMES M'DERMUT.

Nov. 28, 1795.

My wiſe, Elizabeth Strutt, aving eloped with a certain James eed, this day, I forwarn any perſon ruſting her on my account, as I will ay no debts ſhe may contract after is date.

EDWARD STRUTT.

Nov. 20, 1795.

F O U N D,

the Town of Pittſburgh, a Bank ote. The perſon who loſt it may ave it by applying at the Printing ffice. Dec. 4, 1795.

NEW STORE.

Juſt opened at the corner of Market and Fourth-ſtreets, in the houſe lately occupied by Andrew Robinſon, and oppoſite John Irwin's Store, a large and general aſſortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c.

which will be ſold on the loweſt terms for Caſh or Country Produce.

ROBERT & JOHN BROTHERTON.

Pittſburgh, November 27, 1795.

To all concerned.

THERE has been much ſaid by thoſe who are enemies to my intereſt and the progreſs of the Town laid out at the junction of the rivers Monongahela and Youghiogeny, called M'Kee's Port; but I have the pleaſure to inform the public, that I now poſſeſs a patent for the Land on which the Town is laid out, and will wait on thoſe who are entitled to conveyances for lots to make them their reſpective deeds, from the 21ſt day of December next, until the 30th of the ſame month. And as all perſons who have demands againſt me (a few only excepted) are ſtraining every nerve to compel payment, I ſhall expect the purchaſers of lots in the aforeſaid town, to prepare themſelves to pay off the remainder of the purchaſe money at the time abovementioned, under the penalty of forfeiting their claims.

JOHN M'KEE.

M'Kee's Port, Nov. 26, 1795.

THE *ſubſcriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the* CABINET-MAKERS *Buſineſs in all its branches, at the houſe lately occupied by Mr. Samuel Mahon, oppoſite Pittſburgh, where thoſe who may pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom may depend on punctuality and diſpatch. Backgammon Boxes, and Portable Writing Deſks made in the neateſt manner.*

THOMAS LUKENS.

Nov. 26, 1795.

N. B. An Apprentice wanted.

Part of a very commodious *HOUSE to Let. Enquire of the Printer*

Pittſburgh, Nov. 26. 1795.

L O S T.

A BUNDLE *of* CLOATHS *was dropped on the road up the Monongahela river ſide, between Pittſburgh and the Nine Mile Run, on the 17th inſtant, containing a full ſuit of cloaths, the coat and waiſtcoat black, and the ſmallcloaths buff coloured. Whoever returns ſaid bundle to the ſubſcriber ſhall be rewarded for his trouble.*

ANDREW WATSON.

Pittſburgh, Nov. 24, 1795.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WHEREAS *a certain John Forgey obtained two notes of hand from the ſubſcriber for fifteen pounds each, to be paid in wheat, the firſt is due the firſt of March 1796, the other the firſt of March 1797. I forwarn every perſon from taking an aſſignment on ſaid notes, as I am determined not to pay them until I have a title for the land which I bought from him*

ENOCH HANKINS.

Nov. 25, 1795.

W*AS ſtolen out of the houſe of the ſubſcriber living at Butler's Ferry, on the Monongahela, on Sunday night laſt, 26 Spaniſh Dollars, and 4 French Crowns—the theft was not diſcovered until Wedneſday morning—No perſon was ſeen about the houſe, but on Monday morning a number of tracks were diſcovered, appearing to be that of a man barefooted; and the ſame night was ſtolen ſome bread and meat out of the houſe of John Small, and the ſame kind of tracks diſcovered there, and on Tueſday night Small's ſhoes and buckles were ſtolen from under the bed, and his cheſt ſearched ſuppoſed for money. The ſhoes had odd buckles in them, half of the ream of each broken off. The thief was tracked from there to where my flat ſtands, which was taken acroſs the river, and the ſame tracks appeared for near two miles on the road to Pittſburgh. A reward of TEN DOLLARS will be paid for apprehending and proſecuting ſaid thief to conviction.*

JOHN GORDON.

Allegheny County, Nov. 26, 1795.

FOR SALE,

Two New STILLS,

One containing 118 gallons, the other 51—
For further particulars apply to

JOHN DARRAGH.

Pittſburgh, November 20, 1795.

Came to the plantation of the ſubſcriber living in Plumb townſhip, Allegheny county, a white HORSE, between 13 and 14 hands high, about 13 or 14 years old, branded on the near ſide C. M. not very plain. The owner may have him again by proving property and paying charges.

CHARLES M'GINNIS.

Nov. 24, 1795.

Three Dollars Reward.

STRAYED away from the ſubſcriber living on the weſt fork of Racoon, about two miles from Croſs Creek Meeting Houſe, Smith townſhip, Waſhington county, on the 26th of June laſt, a bay Mare, 2 years old laſt ſpring, a natural trotter, with a bald face, her near hind foot white, alſo a number of warts on her noſe, neither branded nor docked, ſhews ſomething of the Engliſh blood. Whoever takes up ſaid mare ſo that the ſubſcriber may get her again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

Nov. 19, 1795, *JOHN COOKE.*

ALMANACS.

Storekeepers and others may be ſupplied with ALMANACS at Three Shillings per Dozen, at the Printing-Office, Pittſburgh.

They will alſo be retailed at a moderate price.

Nov. 11, 1795.

Broke into the incloſure of *the ſubſcriber living in Mifflin townſhip, Allegheny county, near Elizabeth town, on the 4th of May laſt, a Sorrel HORSE, 14 hands and an half high, paces and trots, her fore feet ſhod, ſome ſaddle marks, and ſuppoſed to be 15 or 16 years old. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.*

ADAM BEANS.

October 12, 1795.

Wanted Immediately.

A PERSON who perfectly underſtands attending a SAW-MILL, may be advantageouſly employed either upon ſhares or at reaſonable wages. He may be accommodated with a ſmall Farm, and ſome commodious houſes adjoining to the mill, which may greatly contribute to his advantage at certain ſeaſons, when perhaps ſawing cannot be done.

The mill is in excellent order, and ſituate on the ſubſcriber's farm, in Weſtmoreland county, on the ſtate road, twenty miles from Pittſburgh. None need apply but a ſober, induſtrious perſon to

JOHN IRWIN.

November 14, 1795.

TO BE SOLD.

THREE Hundred and Eighty acres of Land, ſituate on the Monongahela river, 15 miles from Pittſburgh by land, and 28 by water. There is 100 acres cleared, 15 or 16 of good meadow, and 20 or 30 more may be eaſily made. It is needleſs to deſcribe this valuable farm, as it is ſuppoſable no perſon will purchaſe without firſt viewing the premiſes. For terms apply to the ſubſcribers on the premiſes.

HERVEY HETH,
R. M. HETH.

November 12, 1795.

◆

ON FEMALE SENSIBILITY AND COURAGE.

IT has been ſaid of women, that they are incapable of attending (or at leaſt deaf) to reaſon and conviction. This, however, will appear, upon proper examination, to be partial and unjuſt; for women, in general can reaſon in a cool and candid manner on any ſubject, where their intereſt and paſſions are not concerned. Such appears to be the acuteneſs of female feelings, that wherever paſſion is oppoſed to reaſon, it ope
ſtrongly that every power and faculty
ſon is, for a time, totally ſuſpended
this ſhould not be argued ſolely again
men, ſince we frequently ſee mankind
in the ſame manner, in giving way to
paſſions, and ſuffering themſelves to b
ried away by temporary folly.

No leſs unjuſt is the charge againſt
of inconſtancy and the love of change.
ever they may be led away by the faſ
ble follies of the times, yet they ar
changeable than the men. The fair
in general formed for love, and ſeem i
led by nature to fix that paſſion on ſom
ticular object, as a lover, a huſband, or
—and for want of theſe, on ſome fa
animal; which attachment, inſtead of
changeable, generally gains ſtrength by
and poſſeſſion. So ſtrong is this pecul
of female nature, that many inſtances
been known, where nuns, for want of
other object, have attached themſelve
particular ſiſter, with a paſſion little in
to love; and hiſtory affords many inſt
of women, who, in ſpite of reaſon, reflec
and revenge, have been violently attach
the perſons of their firſt ſeducers, th
they had every reaſon to hate and d
them.

What has leſſened women in the ey
unthinking people, is the want of that
rage and reſolution ſo viſible in the
but this is ſurely no defect in their chara
it being a mark of their delicacy and m
ty, which it is the duty of men to def
and not to cenſure. The author of ou
ing has placed women in a ſituation in w
exalted courage is ſeldom wanted; yet m
inſtances might be produced of women b
ſuperior to men even in that particular.
is a general obſervation, with how m
more courage and fortitude women
ſickneſs and bodily infirmities than m
and with how much more reſolution
face the misfortunes and diſappointmen
life.

That there is but little difference betw
the two ſexes and that even the little
ference there is, can ariſe only from ed
tion and prejudice, will clearly appea
inquiring into the ſtate of men and wo
in ſavage countries. Among the Eſquim
and other North-American Indians, the
men accompany the men in their fiſhing
hunting expeditions; in theſe excurſion
is neceſſary for the women not only to
courage to attack whatever comes in
way, but to encounter the ſtorms of a t
peſtuous climate, to endure the hardſhip
famine, and of every other evil inciden
ſuch a mode of life, in ſo inhoſpitable
gion. In ſome places, where the wood
ford but little game for the ſubſiſtence of
natives, and where they are conſeque
obliged to procure that ſubſiſtence from
ſtormy ſeas that ſurround them, women
no leſs courage, or leſs dexterity, in truſ
themſelves to the waves, than the men.

In Greenland, they expoſe themſelves
veſſel on a ſtormy ocean, that would m
the refined European tremble. In many
the iſlands of the South Seas, they plunge
to the waves, and ſwim through a ſurf, w
no European dares to attempt. In Hi
one of the Greek Iſlands, young girls, bef
they are permitted to marry, are obliged
fiſh up a certain quantity of pearls, and d
for them at a certain depth. Many pe
fiſheries are carried on by women, who,
ſides the dangers attending diving, are
poſed to the attacks of the voracious ſha
who frequently watches to devour them
that element; as men do in poliſhed co
tries, on the ſurface of the earth, to diſho
and diſgrace the ſex

Though the women in ſavage countr
are more generally endowed with cour
than thoſe in civil life, yet it does not app
that the latter are leſs conſpicuous for
when it is required by the circumſtance
which they are placed. In both ancient
modern hiſtory, we frequently meet with
counts of women, who preferring death
ſlavery or proſtitution, ſacrificed their li
with the moſt undaunted courage to av
them. Apollodorus ſays, that Hercules h
ing taken the city of Troy (prior to the
mous ſiege of it, celebrated by Homer) c
ried away captives the daughters of king
omedon; one of theſe named Euthira, bei
left with ſeveral other Trojan captives
board the Grecian fleet, while the ſail
went on ſhore to take in freſh proviſions, h
the reſolution to propoſe, and the power
perſuade her companions, to ſet fire to t
ſhips, and to periſh amidſt the flames. T
women of Phœnicia met together before
engagement, which was to decide the fate
their city, and having agreed to bury the
ſelves in the flames, if their huſbands and
lations were defeated; in the enthuſiaſm
their courage and reſolution, they crowd

with flowers who firſt made the propoſal. lany inſtances occur in various parts of anient hiſtory, where women being driven to iſpair by their enemies, have bravely deended their walls, and have freely hazarded heir lives to aſſiſt their countrymen, and free hemſelves from ſlavery or raviſhment.

The loſs of beauty is by ſome ſaid to be nore alarming to a woman than even the fear f death; but certain it is, that even this loſs, owever oppoſite to the feelings of their naure, they have freely conſented to ſuſtain, hat they might not be the objects of temptaion to lawleſs raviſhers.—The nuns of a onvent in France, fearing they ſhould be iolated by a ruffian army, which had by torm taken the town in which the convent vas ſituated, at the recommendation of the bbeſs, mutually agreed to cut off their noes, that they might ſave their chaſtity, by becoming objects of diſguſt inſtead of deſire.

Many more inſtances of heroic courage in vomen might be produced; and amongſt heſe, Pentheſilea, who, as ancient hiſtory reates, led her army to the aſſiſtance of Prima, ing of Troy: Thomyris, who encountered yrus, king of Perſia: and Thaleſtris, famous or her warlike actions. Such was Boadiea, queen of the Britons, who led on her eople to revenge the wrongs done to herelf and her country by the Romans. In later periods, ſuch was the Maid of Orleans, & argaret of Anjou; which laſt, according o ſeveral hiſtories, commanded no leſs than welve pitched battles.

It muſt, however, be confeſſed, that inſtanes of courage like thoſe we have juſt menioned, are not expected from the ladies of ur times. Men in general love and value women according to their delicacy and modeſty; and conſider unneceſſary courage as a lemiſh in the female character

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, *September 24.*

YESTERDAY 18,000 troops were to be embarked at Portſmouth for the Weſt-Indies, 7000 ſhort of the number intending to be ſent thither.

Suppoſing them by embarkations at other places, to be made up to 25,000, it is the opinion of thoſe who are beſt acquainted with the ſituation of the Weſt-Indies, that even this number will not be ſufficient for undertaking an expedition to St. Domingo, and giving effectual protection to our own iſlands at the ſame time.

We have already experienced the fatal conſequences of dividing our forces too much, and expoſing them to inceſſant fatigue in a noxious climate. To recover St. Lucia and put ſuch garriſons into our iſlands as would deter the enemy from making any attempts upon them, and enable the officers to pay particular attention to the health of the men, is perhaps as much as ought to be aimed at. Guadaloupe being now an armed iſland, as France was an armed nation, the recapture of it would coſt more than it is worth.

A freſh and preſſing order was ſent off yeſterday for ſuch ſhips as are going out with troops and ſtores to the Weſt-Indies, to get round to Portſmouth with all poſſible haſte. It was alſo intimated, that the men of war which are to form the convoy, are equipped and ready for ſea.

The king of Sweden, whoſe finances have been reſtored and improved by a wiſe neutrality, is about to pay off the principals of two loans taken up by his father, at Amſterdam, in 1780 and 1781. Some of our alarmiſts will prove this to be an act of rank Jacobiniſm.

Lord Bute, his majeſty's ambaſſador at Madrid, is ſaid to have taken a large hotel there, and ſent for his family and ſervants—a ſymptom that a peace between France and Spain is not likely to produce war between Spain and Great-Britain.

Sept. 26. Of the miniſterial papers that brought forward the rumoured victory of Charette over the republicans as matter of authentic intelligence, one very candidly admits, as no confirmation of it has been received, it muſt now be conſidered as unfounded—another obſerves, that the information was not official from Charette, but truſts that a few days will bring ſuch confirmation as will ſatisfy the public; and a third, which affirmed that the diſpatches from Sir J. B. Warren of the 16th brought a poſitive confirmation, adopts the doubtful hope of the ſecond for its own former certainty.

As the report made its firſt appearance on Saturday laſt, and two diſpatches have arrived ſince from Sir J. B. Warren, we muſt either ſuppoſe that Sir John has not a regular communication with Charette, or that Charette keeps his victories a great ſecret.

Accounts from Straſburgh of the 4th inſt. ſay, that the march of the French troops towards the Upper Rhine, continues day and night without interruption; that various rumours of the numbers and movements of the hoſtile armies are circulated; but that all is perfectly quiet there from the extreme confidence inſpired by the talents of General Pichegru.

Notwithſtanding the aſſertions of letters from Portſmouth, no troops for the Weſt-Indies have yet been embarked there, nor is it likely that any will embark till late in October.

Let us talk no more of Chouans and royaliſts threatening the republic of France; for if the accounts from Dublin be true, "Monarchy is in danger in Ireland."

An article from Vienna, of the 5th inſtant, ſays, our government is fully determined to continue the war with France through the year 1796, if circumſtances do not alter. A plan for a war-tax was determined upon in the cabinet on the 2d inſt. Perſons accuſed of crimes againſt the ſtate ſtill continue to be apprehended in Hungary.

A poſtſcript to a letter from Warſaw, of the 22d ult. ſays, it is this moment reported that the empreſs of Ruſſia has publiſhed a declaration, in which the acknowledgment of the French republic by the Ottoman Porte is made a ſubject of complaint. It is added that this declaration contains expreſſions rather unfriendly to a northern power, whoſe connections with the French is notorious to all Europe.

According to advices received from France yeſterday, we learn, that M. de Couiteaux de Cauteleu has ſet off very ſuddenly, and in great haſte from Paris to Baſle. We are given to underſtand that this famous revolutionary banker, who poſſeſſes the full confidence of the committee of public ſafety, is entruſted with an important miſſion relative to a negociation for peace between the French and ſome of the powers at war with them.

On the 21ſt of September a decree paſſed the national convention of France excluding all the relations of emigrants and the prieſts who have not taken the oaths from all juridical and adminiſtrative functions.

From the weſtern departments the Paris papers contain accounts of actions and ſkirmiſhes productive of no very important effect.

The electoral aſſemblies are to meet on the 12th of next month, for the election of the members of the new legiſlature, and are to ſeparate on the 21ſt. They are to conform in the ſtricteſt manner to the decrees for the re-election of two thirds of the preſent convention.

Sept. 28. We yeſterday ſtopped the preſs to ſtate which was in very general circulation, of a paſſport having been granted to the French commiſſioners at Dover, M. M. Moneron, and Sernvert, to come up to town. This report ſtill prevails, and theſe gentlemen are expected in town this day. Yeſterday they dined with Gen Grinfield, commanding the troops at Dover.

Government had been prepared for the reception of theſe commiſſioners by a gentleman from Dunkirk, who came to England laſt week to apprize our miniſters of their appointment; but they were not then expected to reach Dover till this day.

DUBLIN, *September* 8.

Laſt week 1000 bullocks and 500 ſheep were drove to Cork to be embarked for the uſe of Lord Bridport and the emigrants on the coaſt of France.

Laſt Tueſday the tranſports with the 17th, 32d, and 67th regiments of foot on board, arrived at the Cove.

BELFAST, *September* 20.

GRAND EPOCHS OF EUROPE.

In contemplating the hiſtory of Europe, obſerves a late writer, ſince the period of civilization, we remark four Grand Epochs, or ages, during which ſome favorite object appears to have engroſſed the attention of mankind. The firſt was the age of chivalry —here we obſerve tilts and tournaments, cruſadoes, fair ladies, and beautiful damſels, leading mankind captive at their pleaſure. To this ſucceeded the Age of Religion: bigotry, ſuperſtition, and the intolerant principles of Papal Rome, enſlaved the human mind, till the light of reformation, and the invaluable diſcovery of the art of printing diſperſed the darkneſs of error and ignorance. The third epoch was the Age of Commerce: this was attended by its uſual concomitant, ſpeculation of every kind. The Miſſiſippi ſcheme of our celebrated countryman, the Chevalier Law in France; the South Sea bubble in England, and the Darien expedition from Scotland, are memorable inſtances of this univerſal mania.

After mankind had ſucceſſively proceeded from the frivolity of gallantry, to the furor of bigotry, and thence to the ſelfiſhneſs of avarice, we have at length arrived at the Age of Politics; every perſon, male and female, high and low, rich and poor, in every country of Europe, is now a politician.—How long this furor may laſt, and what ſhall be the ſucceeding age, no perſon can with certainty predict.

We, however, ſee one party prognoſticating, from the preſent diſtracted ſtate of Europe, nothing but a ſecond reign of anarchy, while another party ſees the return of the golden age.

It would, however, be adviſeable, while this rage for politics continues, for all parties to diſpute with temper, to ſoften down their violent paſſions, which narrow and contract the mind, and endeavor, by mollifying thoſe aſperities, which are productive of ſo much miſchief, both to nations and individuals, to cultivate PEACE AND GOOD WILL TO ALL MANKIND.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

September 20.

Letourneur of la Manche—"I am charged by the committee of public welfare, to inform you of the ſucceſs of the armies of the Sambre and Meuſe; Giſlet the repreſentative of the people with that army, writes word that all the diviſions of the army on the Sambre and Meuſe, amounting to near 100,000 men, have accepted the conſtitution on the field of battle.

"Since the paſſage of the Rhine, our army has continued to march along the banks of that river. On the 21ſt Fructidor, they paſſed the Seig, and are now marching towards the Lahn; the enemy are flying before them, and dare not venture on a general engagement. General Jourdan gave the following account, to the repreſentative, of the engagement which took place on the preceding day.

"I informed you, in my letter of yeſterday, of the attack which we directed againſt the rear of enemy: our ſucceſs has been complete; after a cannonading, and an engagement which laſted ſome hours, our cavalry decided the conteſt, by their vigorous charge on the enemy's cavalry and artillery. A thirteen pounder and a howitzer have fallen into our hands. The enemy had a number of killed and wounded, and we made many priſoners.

"General le Fevre, who is employed in purſuing the enemy, has not yet been able to give any particulars. The rear of the enemy would have been treated infinitely worſe, and their artillery would have entirely fallen into our power, if our infantry could have acted; but the latter were extremely fatigued from a march of near ſeven leagues, which they made in a very hot day.

(Signed) "JOURDAN."

Sept. 22. It was decreed, on motion of Baille, that the electoral bodies ſhould meet on the 15th Vendimiare at the lateſt, and that the legiſlative body ſhould aſſemble at Paris on the firſt day of the month of Brumaire. This decree was adopted amidſt the loudeſt applauſe.

Sept. 24. Letourneur de la Manche, the reporter of the committee of public welfare, announced, that the army of the Rhiine and Moſelle, anxious to emulate the glory of their brethren of the Sambre and the Meuſe, in ſubduing the enemy on the oppoſite banks of the Rhine had effected the paſſage of that river in the vicinity of Manheim.

On the 20th of Sept. Manheim ſurrendered by capitulation, to the victorious arms of the French republic. This acquiſition was made without the loſs of a ſingle man, or the diſcharge of a ſingle gun.

Letourneur read the articles of capitulation ſigned by General Pichegru on the one part, and by the Governor of Manheim, and the Miniſter of the Elector Palatine on the other.

CAPITULATION OF MANHEIM.

1. The French ſhall be left in poſſeſſion of the city and fortreſs, with all the ammunition, magazines and artillery, until the concluſion of a peace, when they ſhall be reſtored in the ſame ſtate to the Elector.

2. The garriſon ſhall march out with their arms and baggage within twenty-four hours.

3. The magiſtrates and miniſters of religion ſhall not be interrupted in the exerciſe of their different functions.

4. The priſoners of war ſhall be releaſed on both ſides.

5. The Duke of Deux Ponts and his miniſters may either remain in the ſaid city, or quit it, as they pleaſe.

6. The Palatinate ſhall be conſidered as a neutral country, and as ſuch, ſhall neither be ſubject to contributions nor requiſitions. But that part of the Palatinate, which was reduced by the army of the Sambre and the Meuſe, ſhall not be compriſed in the exemption accorded by this article.

600 quintals of wheat, 400 ſacks of oats, and 200 pieces of artillery with a proportionate quantity of ammunition, were found in Manheim.

WOERDEN, (on the frontiers of the Duchy of Berg) *September* 11.

The French army on this ſide of the Rhine which amounts to 70,000 men, is purſuing the imperial army, which retreats to the environs of Frankfort. A report is ſtill current here that the French have croſſed the Rhine higher up, with ſeveral other columns which may render the retreat of the Auſtrians rather difficult. But very few French troops are likely to remain in this quarter. Immediately after the paſſage of the Rhine, ſome exceſſes were committed by the French light troops; but now the ſtricteſt diſcipline prevails in their army.

We owe it to the peace between Pruſſia and France that we do not ſhare the fate of our neighbours in the duchy of Berg, as that lies without the line of demarcation, which the French reſpect ſo much, that the commander in chief has iſſued orders not to approach within half a league of it.

VIENNA, *September* 3.

The council of War has ſent orders to the commander of Bohemia, to provide the fortreſs of Thereſienſtadt with [illegible] proviſions.

Marſhal Count Wallis, Preſident of the Council of War, has requeſted and obtained leave to retire. It is thought he will be ſucceeded by the artillery general Count de Feraris.

American Intelligence.

NORFOLK, *November* [illegible].

By Captain O'Mara, of the ſchooner Freemaſon, belonging to Alexandria, which came into Hampton Roads yeſterday, 20 days from St. Vincent's, we are informed, that on the 24th of September the French and Engliſh on the iſland had a ſmart engagement, in which the latter were defeated with the loſs of about 200 men killed and wounded, and 20 mules loaded with proviſions; that on the 30th, 15 ſail of tranſports (part of the fleet which arrived at Martinique) with 1500 men on board, had come to St. Vincent's, under convoy of the Experiment and Woolwich men of war; and that on the 2d of October they attacked the French forts, but were repulſed with a conſiderable loſs of men and a number of officers.

BOSTON, *November* 9.

We learn by an arrival at Cape Ann, from Martinico, that the Engliſh forces ſent to recover St. Lucia, and St. Vincents, had been defeated on their landing and driven to their ſhipping with immenſe ſlaughter. Of one regiment which embarked, but five effective men returned. Particulars of this important action, has not yet come to hand.

NEW-YORK, *November* 23.

A letter received by a merchant in this city informs, that boats full loaded, now paſs the Little Falls on the weſtern canal. We announce this event with great ſatisfaction as we do all in our proſperous country.

PHILADELPHIA, *Nov.* 28.

Extract of a letter from Charl[illegible], dated November 2.

Yeſterday about 3 o'clock an attempt was made by negroes to burn the city; they had three houſes on fire at different corners of the town—but they were perceived and extinguiſhed before any great damage was done. This morning they again renewed the attempt and were diſcovered, but they all made their eſcape. A proclamation is iſſued offering 1000 dollars reward for the diſcovery of the offenders.

The following Placard, ſtruck up with great profuſion in the ſtreets of Paris has excited general curioſity:

LET US PREVENT CIVIL WAR.

In the preſent circumſtances, it is of importance, that the primary aſſemblies of Paris, thoſe of great communes, and of the country, ſhould adopt a wiſe, firm and uniform conduct. It is the only means of removing that yoke under which the convention would bend the necks of the people, by forcing them to name to the new legiſlative body the two thirds of the preſent deputies:

Vainly do the convention beſtow the epithets of ariſtocrats and royaliſts upon thoſe who demonſtrate the irregularity of the conduct of the deputies.

Let them reſpect the rights of the people! Let them ceaſe to ſay, inveſt us with authority, for we deſire it. Let them ceaſe to wiſh to command eſteem in a maſs, and to pack votes, and the juſt people will acknowledge, and raiſe to the rank of legiſlators, the citizens who, in their important functions, have preſerved the purity of their characters.

If the primary aſſemblies do not adopt ſufficient precautions, liberty and public tranquility will run the greateſt riſk.

If the aſſemblies accept purely and ſimply the conſtitution, the convention will infer that the decree of the 5th Fructidor upon the means of terminating the revolution has been alſo accepted.

And if the electors refuſe, the election will be annulled.

Will the primary aſſemblies reject the decree of the 5th Fructidor? The convention who have reſerved the convocation of the electoral aſſemblies, will immediately deem thoſe aſſemblies to be faithful to the public good, and will preſerve their authority.

What will be the conſequence if the people bend the ſervile head? Liberty will be loſt. If they reſiſt, the public good will be diſturbed.

Both theſe evils may be avoided, and by the following means:

After having accepted the conſtitution, and having rejected the decree of the 5th Fructidor, and before the nomination of electors, the primary aſſemblies ſhould decree.

1ſt. That the powers of their deputies ſhould ceaſe on the 10th Vendemaire.

2. That electors ſhall appoint for deputies after the forms and conditions regulated by the conſtitution, the citizens worthieſt of their confidence, either in the convention or out of it.

3. That the electors ſhall meet as ſoon as poſſible to proceed to the elections.

4. That the primary aſſemblies ſhall not ſeparate definitively. till the new legiſlative body ſhall replace the convention.

5. That in conſequence, the primary aſſemblies ſhall meet each decade until that epoch.

This arret having been taken the electors ſhould be appointed, and an adjournment ſhould take place to the following decade.

CURIOUS STATE PAPER.

The letter, to which the following was an Anſwer, was publiſhed a few days ſince.

ANSWER OF THE POPE TO THE LETTER OF LOUIS XVIII.

PIUS VI. to our very dear ſon in JESUS CHRIST, LOUIS XVIII. of France and Navarre, the Moſt Chriſtian King.

"Very Dear Son,

"It is with real regret, that we learned the premature death of your illuſtrious and unfortunate nephew, with the malancholy circumſtances attending it. We have not ceaſed to invoke divine Providence, that he may deign to fortify and encourage your majeſty that you may be enabled in theſe times of calamity, to ſupport the burden of the crown of your anceſtors.

The misfortunes and adverſities that have inceſſantly preſſed upon you ſince your departure from France, have been intimately felt by every one. But to theſe misfortunes there is an end.—Confide then in the infinite mercy of the the Almighty: He alone will decide between you and the French people, whether they ought to be Republicans, or whether they ſhall be ſubject to a king? His will, which ſhall be freely made known by the people in the new national organization, will undoubtedly decide upon that heroic ſacrifice which is worthy to be made by a ſoul like yours in favour of the repoſe of human kind.—The unequivocal principles of equity which have ſuperſeded the barbarons ſyſtem of terror under which France has groaned, give us reaſon to hope that pacific reſolution, will be the fulfilment of the deſigns of the Almighity.

"Very dear ſon, whatever theſe may be, conſtantly depend upon our paternal ſolicitude and the tender intereſt we ſhall not ceaſe to take in the concerns of the eldeſt ſon of the church.

"We give you Majeſty our apoſtolical benediction, and pray to God that he will protect your lawful rights.

(Signed) PIUS VI."

FRANKFORT, (Kentucky) *Nov.* 7.

SPEECH of Governor SHELBY to both Houſes of the Legiſlature, convened at the Capitol, on the 2d of November 1795

Gentlemen of the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives.

VERY ſhortly after the cloſe of the laſt ſeſſion of the General Aſſembly, the ſpecial commiſſioner, appointed by the Preſident of tho United States to lay before the government of this ſtate the undiſguiſed ſtate of the treaty depending at the court of Madrid, reſpecting the free navigation of the river Miſſiſſippi, arrived in this ſtate.

The communications made by him to me will be laid before you; I conſider the mode in which they were received as the moſt proper, becauſe it was the leaſt expenſive, and the moſt expeditious one by which the true ſtate of that important negociation could be made univerſally known to thoſe who are ſo deeply intereſted in its ſucceſs. I am ſory to be obliged to add, that I have received no ſubſequent communications from the Preſident containing any intelligence of the further progreſs or accompliſhment of the treaty: And that from the late encroachments made by the Spaniards on the territory of the United States, there is, (I fear,) little or no hope for a ſucceſsful termination of that negociation.

In conformity to a reſolution of the legiſlature at their laſt ſeſſion, I have made repeated applications to the Preſident, that the amount of certain militia expenſes incurred by this ſtate, for the defence of our expoſed frontiers, ſhould be reimburſed, but have as yet received no anſwer to thoſe applications.

Having reaſon to believe from very recent information that certain ſurveyors acting under pretended authority from the ſtate of Virginia, have lately ſurveyed lands to a large amount on the Cumberland mountain, on land warrants lately iſſued by the ſtate of Virginia. I have addreſſed the Governor of that ſtate on this ſubject. I conſider it as very important to the peace and intereſt of this ſtate, that proper ſteps ſhould be purſued to have any doubts that may exiſt as to our true boundary in that quarter removed as ſoon as poſſible. You will have the papers neceſſary to give you full information on this ſubject laid before you.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

The doubts which have ariſen as to the proper conſtruction of that part of the revenue law by which the former taxes were reduced, will make it eſſentially neceſſary, that the Legiſlature ſhould paſs an explanatory act to remove thoſe doubts.

It is with pleaſure I inform you, that it appears by a ſtatement of the revenue, laid before me by the Auditor of public accounts, that there will be a conſiderable ſurplus remaining after ſatisfying all the demands that can be made on the public treaſury. This ſtatement will alſo be laid before you.

The defenſive meaſure of protection which I have fonnd neceſſary to employ during the preſent ſeaſon for the ſecurity of the expoſed parts of the ſtate, have been wholly furniſhed at the expenſe of the general government, under powers veſted in me for that purpoſe, by the Preſident of the United States.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

Nothing could have a greater tendency to increaſe the wealth and population of this ſtate, than the making of good roads in every uſeful direction from this ſtate to the Eaſtern ſtates. And I have no doubt but that the ſurplus of the preſent taxes will be found fully adequate to the effecting that deſirable purpoſe. Feeling the fulleſt conviction, that the legiſlature cannot be more uſefully employed than by deviſing a plan to effect this object, I recommend it to your moſt ſerious conſideration. Great evils are to be apprehended from the increaſe of vagrants, diſorderly and idle perſons in this ſtate, and will require all the wiſdom of the legiſlature to make ſuch regulations as will give a check to them. The amending the acts directing that certain children ſhould be bound out apprentices to uſeful mechanicks, appears to me to be one of the beſt means of effecting that ſalutary end. The commanding officer of the troops of the United States, has tranſmitted to me a copy of the treaty, lately concluded by him on the part of the United States with the late hoſtile tribes of Indians, North-Weſt of the river Ohio; this will alſo be laid before you. As a real and permanent peace with the Indians is not only neceſſary for the general welfare of the United States but is more particularly ſo to the true intereſt and proſperity of this ſtate, I flatter myſelf that no interruption will be given to that peace by any improper conduct of any of the citizens of this ſtate; but the good of the whole requires that legal proviſion ſhould be made for the puniſhment of thoſe who may be guilty of ſuch improper conduct.

I ſhould not diſcharge the duty I owe my country, in a manner that would be ſatisfactory to myſelf, if I did not call your attention to the treaty lately concluded between America and Great-Britain. If this treaty contained ſtipulations which were only contrary to good policy, although it would be the undoubted right of the ſtate legiſlatures to expreſs their opinions of thoſe ſtipulations it might be a matter of doubt whether it would be expedient for them to do ſo.—But as many of the ſtipulations contained in this treaty are evidently contrary to the conſtitution of the general government, I conſider it as the indiſpenſible duty of the ſtate legiſlatures to expreſs their ſentiments of ſuch parts of the treaty as are unconſtitutional, with the firmneſs and decency becoming free men. If you view the important queſtion in the ſame light that I do, I have no doubt but that you will act upon it in ſuch manner as will do honor to yourſelves and our conſtituents.

ISAAC SHELBY.

Frankfort, November 3, 1795.

Pittſburgh, December 12.

It is expected by many, that the approaching ſeſſion of Congreſs will be highly intereſting—It will—for what is more intereſting to the people, than the congratulations of their civil fathers on peace, tranquility, and unexampled proſperity of their country—what more intereſting than the attachment of the people to their own conſtitution, laws and government—an attachment ſo firmly rooted and fixed in the hearts of the great body of the people, that all the attempts of the ſecret and open enemies of our glorious independency, have not been able to affect or diminiſh it—What more intereſting than the reflection, that no general calamity, as wars, fires, earthquakes, inundations, or famine, has deſolated our country, and occaſion the aſſembling of the ſtates in Congreſs—No general public miſery, no public loſs, no failure of the ſources of public revenue call for extra public ſupplies—no *new* taxes are contemplated, perhaps thoſe exiſting may be reduced—our Treaſury full, and flowing—our reſources expanding—our credit ſtrengthening, our debts decreaſing—What more intereſting or pleaſing? Contraſt our ſituation with that of any other country—what is the reſult?

With what ſincerity will every benevolent American adopt the beautiful exclamation of the poet,

PEACE *o'er the world thine olive branch extend.*

Weſtmoreland County, ſſ.

A liſt of cauſes ſet down for Trial at December Term, 1795.

Richard & William Butler	*vs*	George Croghan
Thomas Cherry, aſſg. of Reedy Saudor	*vs*	Samuel Ewalt
Jacob Barge	*vs*	The adminiſtrators of Samuel Hoak
Adam Horn	*vs*	James Boal, jun.
Robert Orr	*vs*	Chriſtopher Hays
George Wilkins	*vs*	Chriſtian Beer and Chris. Rhinhart
Leſſee of Thos. Campbell and wife	*vs*	J. Veſey, W. Johnſon & Nich. Cable
John Guthrie	*vs*	Arthur St. Clair
Daniel St. Clair	*vs*	Daniel Jones
John Denniſton	*vs*	Stafford Graham
Mary Pennel	*vs*	Hugh Smart
Robert Orr	*vs*	Charles Foreman
William Dean	*vs*	Stophel Bear
John Nelſon	*vs*	James Kavenagh
Andrew Erwin & wife	*vs*	John Ewing
Reuben Gilleſpie	*vs*	Ezekiel Roddy
David Shaw	*vs*	Gilbert Young
Same	*vs*	Samuel Orr
Robert Hunter	*vs*	Iſaac Steel
Alexander Robb	*vs*	John Robeſon
Thomas Mifflin, Eſq. Governor, &c.	*vs*	John Proctor and William Lochry
A. Fitzer for G. Kraft	*vs*	John Beer
Peter Snyder	*vs*	John Auſtraw
John Auſtraw	*vs*	Peter Snyder
John Garden	*vs*	Iſaac Robb
Same	*vs*	Wm M'Clintock
Same	*vs*	Iſaac Robb
George Morgan, exer. &c. of Thomas Hutchins, deceaſed	*vs*	Ralph Cherry
John Tomb	*vs*	Wm. Dublekin & Ezekiel Mot
Same	*vs*	Wm. Dublekin
Samuel Newcom	*vs*	Joſeph Dixon
William Dunning	*vs*	Elijah Nowling & R. M'Anulty
Samuel Beer	*vs*	Philip Stonemitz
David Semple	*vs*	Timothy Buell
Leonard Staam	*vs*	John Light
Leſſee of John Taylor	*vs*	Hugh Neely
Jane Cratty	*vs*	Henry Shannon
Robert Stewart aſſignee of Jacob Kinſley	*vs*	John Scott
John Garden	*vs*	John Lindſey & Charles Mitchell
Same	*vs*	Same
Scott & Kerr	*vs*	Samuel Coil
Robert Laughlin	*vs*	The admin. of C. Brookens dec
Elizabeth Laver	*vs*	John Caldwell
James Ayres aſſignee of William Haney	*vs*	Timothy Buel
James Hamilton, late Regiſter, &c.	*vs*	John M'Curdy & Martha his wife, & Robt. M'Kee
Magdalane Laver	*vs*	John Caldwell
John Stackpole	*vs*	William Haney
Frederick Rohrer	*vs*	Bartel Laffer
Richard Backhouſe	*vs*	Henry Horback
William Mercer	*vs*	James Clark

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED *or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber in Allegheny county, Plumb townſhip, near Dirty Camp, on the night of the 2d inſtant, a Sorrel MARE, with a white mane and tail, branded on the near ſhoulder* I. K. *the near hind paſture thicker than the other, and halts on that leg when road faſt, very ſpirited, a natural trotter, about* 14 *hands and an half high. Whoever takes up ſaid Mare and ſecures her ſo that the owner may get her again, and apprehends the thief, if ſtolen, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges.*

ROBERT HUSTON.

December 8, 1795.

BROKE *into the incloſure of the ſubſcriber on the* 28*th day of October, a black MARE, about* 7 *years old,* 14 *or* 15 *hands high, ſhe has a white ſtripe down her face, and the two hind feet white, ſhe it lengthy, neither branded or any ways marked, ſhod before. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges. and take her away.*

JOHN CRAWFORD.

Verſailles townſhip, Allegheny county, December 9, 1795.

NEW STORE.

Fowler & Herd,

BEG *leave to inform the public, that they have commenced buſineſs in Mrs. M'Pherſon's new houſe, corner of Wood and Second Streets, where they are now opening a compleat aſſortment of Seaſonable Goods, conſiſting of Fine and Coarſe Cloths, Caſſimers, Velvets, Calicoes, Muſlins, Blankets, and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention, which they are determined to ſell at the moſt reduced prices for Caſh, and hope from the ſuperior quality of their gaods, terms, and unremitted endeavors to pleaſe, to merit the attention and encouragement of a generous public.*

Pittſburgh, December 10, 1795.

Whereas Frederick Baum,

about 7 or 8 years ago, gave a note to James Burns for Twenty Seven Pounds, Pennſylvania currency, for which ſaid Baum never received value, and ſaid Burns brought a ſuit in Weſtmoreland county court, for the recovery of the money, but judgment went againſt him, and as the ſaid Baum did not take up his note, he therefore forwarns all perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid note as he is determined not to pay it until compelled by law.

FREDERICK BAUM.

November 27, 1795.

By Yeſterday's MAIL

PHILADELPHIA, December 4

GEORGE LATIMER, Eſq; is elec Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives this State.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF MARYLAN

Impreſſed with the livelieſt ſenſe of t important and diſintereſted ſervices render to his country by the Preſident of the Unit States, convinced that the proſperity of ev ry free government is promoted by the exi ence of rational confidence between the pe ple and their truſtees, and is injured by m placed ſuſpicion and ill-founded jealou conſidering that public virtue receives beſt reward in the approving voice of grateful people, and that when this rewa is denied to it, the nobleſt incentive to gr and honorable actions, to generous zeal a magnanimous perſeverance is deſtroyed—o ſerving with deep concern a ſeries of effo by indirect inſinuations or open invectives detach from the firſt magiſtrate of the Uni the well earned confidence of his fellow ci zens, think it their duty to declare, a they now hereby declare, the unabated liance on the integrity, judgment and pat otiſm of the Preſident of the United Stat

November 25, 1795.

By the Houſe of Delegates—unanimou aſſented to.

By the Senate—unanimouſly aſſented

Extract of a letter from Richmond, da November 20.

"*The Houſe of Aſſembly have been deb ting three days on the conſtitutionality, & ge ral policy of the Treaty.—Too mu*[illegible] *cannot said concerning the dignity and decorum obſer ed in the debate. Mr.* MARSHALL *has diſt guiſhed himſelf in a remarkable manner, and language can do juſtice to his remarks in fav of the Treaty, and Executive—But all would do—this day the queſtion was determined. firſt was put on Mr.* CHARLES LEE's *amen ment to the reſolution of thanks to the Senat from Virginia.—It was loſt by a majority of to* 52*—The queſtion of the thanks was then c ried by* 100 *againſt* 50*—a motion was t made approving of the Preſident's general c duct, which will be debated to morrow*".

Concluſive Vote of the Virginia Houſe of D legates on the Treaty and the Preſident.

We ſtated in our laſt, that the reſoluti reſpecting the Preſident was ſtill open amendment.

A motion was made to amend it in t words following:——"Reſolved, that t Preſident of the United States, for his gr abilities, wiſdom and integrity, merits a poſſeſſes the undiminiſhed confidence this houſe." And on the queſtion being p thereupon—It paſſed in the negative, ay 59, Noes 79.

And then the queſtion being put that t Houſe do agree to the firſt reſolution amended—It paſſed in the affirmative.

By a late arrival at New-York.

LONDON, *October* 2.

We are enable to announce on unqueſ onable authority of a perſon from Munſte that the Elector of Cologne has made a parate peace with France, & has withdra his contingent.

INTERESTING INFORMATION OF THE STATE OF IRELAND.

By a letter from Dublin it evidently a pears, the Government entertain ſuch appr henſions as to have ſafely employed the lea ing Members of Oppoſition ſo procure an terview at the Caſtle with the Catholic Co mittee, and ſome other reſpectable friends liberty.

At this interview, ſomewhat like terms capitulation were offered to thoſe they ha ſo cruelly oppreſſed, and whoſe juſtice th dread:—An AGGREGATE MEETING of t Citizens of Dublin was propoſed, at whi Meſſrs. GRATTAN, PONSONBY, and CU RAN declared their intention of attending a enforcing the neceſſity of Parliamentary R form, the Abolition of Tithes and in ſhort every other grievance of which it has be ANY WISE SAFE to complain.

The repeal of thoſe penal laws which ſt exiſt was offered to the Catholics, who, in t enlightened ſpirit of men deſiring to be fr declared they had now given their emancip tion up—that they were unalterably det mined never more to move as a ſeparate b dy, but united and acting in concert w their countrymen—to riſe with them, or f in their ruin.

The reſult of the deliberations was, t nothing could be done, ſince the peo would no longed ſupport ſuch meaſures, lo ing up to thoſe of a more SOLID NATURE.

PARIS, October 6.

We can no longer diſſemble. Civil w is organized in our unhappy city, the ard of diſcuſſion is about to give place to the e gerneſs and delirium of battle. Three f tions have already raiſed their ſtandard, b the generale, and given the watch word. The Convention have prevailed. Ma people have been killed. The utmoſt co ſternation and confuſion prevails. We pect to have more ſerious buſineſs.

POETRY.

CONTENTMENT.

The theme of millions—and the lot of few.

THRICE bleſt is he, who thro' life's thorny road
an paſs with pleaſure, & without a ſigh,
ho views unmov'd his frailty of abode,
ho lives in peace, and never fears to die.

ho craves but little, and but little wants;
hoſe alms are noble, and his vices few—
ho to the child of ſorrow eaſement grants,
nd lives all mindful of the end in view.

he ills of life and perfidy of friends:
he ſmiles of fortune, & the frowns of fate,
o probe his peaceful ſoul but tends,
d on his mem'ry finds an equal date.

hen tell me, child of fancy, where you dwell;
here thy celeſtial pow'r uprears its head;
r what lone deſert hides thy humble cell,
r what kind glade receives thee on its bed

hat I may bow adoring at thy ſhrine,
nd ſpend my little ſpace of life with thee;
laim all thy bliſs, and in thy virtues ſhine
ontented, happy, virtuous, bleſt and free.

ANECDOTES.

TWO Engliſhmen were diſputing about
e Moon, one inſiſting it was an inhabited
ement, the other contending with him, a
ankee ſtanding by attended to their diſ-
ourſe, replies with confidence, it is not:
ne of the gentlemen being a little diſpleaſ-
with his interference with a look of diſ-
in, ſays, How do you know Sir? How do
now Sir? (replied the Yankee) becauſe if
had been, the Britiſh would have had the
lly and perſumption to have laid ſiege to it
g before this time.

WHEN Voltaire arrived at Paris an inter-
ew took place between him and Franklin,
fter the firſt compliments, which by the
ywere more adulative than comported with
e character of an American, and above all
a ſtern Republican, the doctor preſented
grandſon to Voltaire, in ſoliciting from
n his bleſſing. The philoſipher of impie-
, reliſhed the pleaſantry; and to render
e farce compleat, he roſe from his chair, &
th a patriarchal air, laid his hands on the
ad of the child, and ſolemnly pronounced,
a loud voice, theſe three words: *God, Li*
rty, and *Toleration*. All the pious were
ocked at the American, who, they ſaid,
rleſqued religion in aſking the bleſſing of
ltaire.

* * *

N. HERBEMONT,

ench Profeſſor in the Pittſburgh Academy,
EGS *leave to inform thoſe who are deſirous*
of learning that Language, that he intends
ning an Evening School for that purpoſe—
will attend ſuch as may wiſh to be taught it
vately at their own houſes.
nformation may be had by applying to him
the Academy.
Pittſburgh, Nov. 4, 1795.

LL *perſons indebted to* LEWIS BOND
& Co. are requeſted to make payment im-
iately, either to JOHN SPEIR, *at M'Kee's*
, or EDWARD NICHOLAS, *at Jeffries*
, on Montour's Run.
ovember 4, 1795.

HEREAS my wife Margaretta has left
'my bed and board, and has refuſed
g with me, I hereby forwarn all perſons
harbouring or truſting her on my ac-
nt, as I will pay no debts of her contract-
after this date.

JACOB KUEMMEL.

npſield townſhip, Weſtmore-
nd county, October17, 1795

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me into the incloſure of the
ſcribers living in Mifflin townſhip, Alleg-
y county, in September laſt, three Mares,
ſuppoſed to be 16 years old, branded on
near ſhoulder F. D. one a bright bay, 13
s high, no brand, and the other a dark
wn, about 14 hands high, no brand. The
er or owners may have them again by
ing property and paying charges.

JAMES KUYKENDALL,
JOHN MEANS.

ovember 6, 1795.

HEREAS Hannah Swan, wife of the
ſubſcriber, of Northumberland coun-
the ſtate of Pennſylvania, has behaved
improper and unbecoming manner, and
left my bed and board, I hereby forwarn
erſons from truſting or harbouring her
ny account, as I will not pay any debts
r contracting.

SAMUEL SWAN.

ov. 12, 1795.

HEMP, wanted.

A generous price will be ven forgood clean HEMP, by Col. JOHN IRWIN, Second Street, near Redoubt alley.

Pittſburgh, June 18, 1795.

N. B. Ropes of all kinds made and ſold as above.

Wanted, as Apprentices, two active boys.

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from Fort Franklin on the evening of the firſt of October, inſt. THOMAS MELLON, a ſoldier of my detachment, aged 28 years, 5 feet 7 inches high, dark hair, fair complexion, large blue eyes; had on when he went away a pair of woollen overalls, a ſhort blue jacket calico ſhirt, and ſmall round hat; alſo took with him ſundry ſorts of cloathing, particularly a new pair of fuſtian overalls and ſcarlet waiſtcoat, alſo a ſorrell Horſe, ſaddle and bridle, the property of Enſign Roſecrantz. Any perſon apprehending the ſaid deſerter and bringing him to Fort Franklin, or ſecuring him in any jail ſo that he may be had again, ſhall receive the above reward.

JOHN HETH, Capt. 3d S.
L. Com. Fort Franklin.

October 11, 1795.

FOR SALE.

TWO patented tracts of unimproved Land of 400 acres each, ſituate in Weſtmoreland county, on Crooked creek, about 6 miles up the creek from Green's ſtation: theſe lands are of the firſt rate, bounded on the creek, and on one of the tracts is a choice mill ſeat. Alſo, a patented tract of 337 acres, on Puckety creek, not far from Robert Hall's, Eſq. Alſo a patented tract of 280 acres, on Crow's run, 18 miles below Pittſburgh, near the Ohio For terms apply to the ſubſcriber at No. 145, Cheſnut Street, PHILADELPHIA, where he keeps an Office for buying and ſelling Real and Perſonal Eſtates, Bank Stock, certificates of every kind, does buſineſs by powers of attorney, in the Land Office, and in all public offices for demands of officers and ſoldiers in the late army in the war with Great Britain.

ALEXANDER POWER.

October 3, 1795. 9t.

TO BE SOLD,

By the ſubſcriber, living on Street's run,

A VALUABLE *Tract of Land, ſix miles from Pittſburgh, containing 214 acres, there is on the premiſes a griſt and ſaw mills, with other improvements, a young bearing orchard, a quantity of good meadow under good fence, Any perſon deſirous of knowing the terms may apply to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.*

JOHN SMALL.

October 20, 1795.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY *from the ſubſcribers on the 11th inſt. Three Negro Men, viz.* POMPEY, JACOB *and* ASIAL. *Pompey is about 29 years old, a luſty fellow, is a Bricklayer by trade, and has a ſcar in his face.* JACOB *is 23 years of age, a low thick ſet fellow, yellow complexion, broad face.* ASIAL *is 19 years old, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high. The night after they went away five horſes were ſtolen from us, which it is ſuppoſed they have taken. The above reward will be paid for the negroes and horſes if delivered to us in Pittſburgh by the 21ſt inſt. or after that time to the keeper of the jail in ſaid town, or in proportion for either of them.*

THOMAS NUTTER,
SHADRACK SHERMAN,
MADDOX FISHER,
DAVID NUTTER.

Nov. 13, 1795.

CAME *to the plantation of the ſubſcriber living in Allegheny county, Pitt townſhip, a cheſnut roan* HORSE, *4 years old, and about 14 hands high, a natural trotter, bald face, much hurt with the ſaddle, eſpecially on the right hip, white legs and feet, when taken up he had on a ſmall bell. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.*

ANDREW PINKITON.

October 6, 1795.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from Pittſburgh, on the week of the September Court laſt, a dark bay HORSE, about 8 years old, branded under the mane and on the near ſhoulder with a heart, he has had the fiſtula, from which he is marked. Any perſon ſecuring him and informing me ſhall have the above reward. JAMES MORRISON.

Union Town, Fayette county,
October 10, 1795.

Whereas Robert Wallace, of

Lancaſter county, did about the beginning of July laſt leave at the tavern of the ſubſcriber, a grey waggon HORSE, *promiſing to take him away in four weeks, or leſs, from the time of leaving him, this is therefore to deſire the said Robert Wallace to take away the ſaid Horſe before Saturday the 21ſt day of November next, otherwiſe the ſaid Horſe will be ſold on that day at public vendue to pay the charges of keeping him.*

JOSEPH BYERLY.

North Huntington townſhip,
Weſtmoreland county, 31ſt
October, 1795.

Whereas a certain John Regan,

of Weſtmoreland county, whom I never ſaw to my knowledge, has either through miſtake, or malicious falſhood, reported, that I perſonally told him that I had taken notes on the conduct of Major John Power, at Braddock's Field, in the late whiſkey buſineſs, in order to make teſtimony againſt him; the ſaid report is a falſity, and I hope it may be conſidered as ſuch until the ſaid Regan, or any other man, ſhall ſtep forward and make the contrary appear.

JOHN PATTERSON.

Waſhington townſhip, Fayette
county, October 23, 1795.

TO BE SOLD,

At Private Sale.

A VALUABLE Tract of Land lying on the waters of Montour's run, within 15 miles of Pittſburgh, 5 miles from the Ohio river, and one and an half miles of Jeffries griſt and ſaw mills. It contains 400 acres, 50 or 60 acres of which are cleared and fit for the plough, 9 acres in meadow, and 100 more can be made equal in quality, the whole of which, with a little trouble, can be watered, there is alſo an excellent mill ſeat, and water ſufficient, with two very good houſes and other buildings; there is alſo a public road through it, which renders it advantageous for any public buſineſs, there is an orchard of 100 bearing apple trees, and alſo a peach and cherry orchard, in a rich ſettlement, contiguous to a number of mills and places of worſhip. An indiſputable title will be given. Enquire of ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

LAWRENCE FRAZEL.

November 3, 1795.

LAND FOR SALE.

A TRACT of LAND of about Three Thouſand Acres, late the property of General Waſhington, lying on Miller's Run, in Waſhington county, Pennſylvania, of an excellent quality, rich, level, well timbered and well watered, with a ſuitable proportion of Meadow Ground, will be ſold by the ſubſcriber, living in the town of Waſhington. There are thirteen Farms cleared and cultivated on the Land; and to accommodate purchaſers it will be divided into ſmall tracts.

The ſubſcriber will alſo ſell ſome Lands in Ohio county, Virginia.

MATTHEW RITCHIE.

Waſhington, Auguſt 26th, 1795. 3m

WANTED,

A LAD *of good character from 14 to 18 years of age, an Apprentic to the Weaving buſineſs. The ſubſcriber will teach Diaper and Double Coverlid Weaving, in its various figures, and alſo plain. Any lad who may have inſight in plain weaving, and deſirous to learn the other branches, will meet with encouragement upon generous terms. Apply to the ſubſcriber living in Mifflin townſhip, Allegheny county.*

ROBERT M'CARTNEY.

October 2, 1795.

N. B. The ſubſcriber will give encouragement to a ſingle man to attend his Farm, on the ſhares in the ſpring.

I HEREBY forwarn all perſons from truſting or dealing with *Henry Clymer*, my indented ſervant, unleſs authoriſed by my order.

JOHN ARTHUR.

Pittſburgh, November 9, 1795.

I REQUEST that thoſe indebted to me for the poſtage of newſpapers, for laſt year that they will immediately pay the ſame to William Nailor, Eſq

Nov. 7, 1795. DAVID JACOBS.

John Patterſon & Co.

HAVE *juſt received and are now* [illegible] *large and general aſſortment of* MERCHANDIZE, *which they will ſell on moderate terms by wholeſale and retail. They have alſo a large quantity of* CASTINGS *which they will ſell by the ton or piece.*

All perſons indebted to the firm of John PATTERSON & Co. *are requeſted to* [illegible] *ſettle their reſpective accounts before the firſt of January next, as no longer time can be given.*

Pittſburgh, November 13, 1795.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber living in Madiſon county, Kentucky, laſt March was a year, by the names of LEWIS and HARRY Lewis is about 21 years of age, of a yellow complexion, about 5 feet 6 inches high, he has a large ſcar on the inſide of his right finger occaſioned by a cut, and one on his thigh occaſioned by a burn. Harry is 19 years of age, about 5 feet 5 inches high, rather blacker than Lewis. The above reward will be given for apprehending and ſecuring ſaid fellows ſo that the ſubſcriber may get them again, or if delivered to the ſubſcriber Twenty Five Dollars for either, and reaſonable charges

WILLIAM ROBINSON.

Madiſon county, Kentucky,
October 10, 1795.

THOMAS RYERSON,

No. 177, Market-Street, PHILADELPHIA,

BEGS *leave by this mode to inform the Merchants and Traders of the four weſtern counties of Pennſylvania, and adjacent parts of Virginia, that he has good reaſon to expect from England, in all the preſent month of Auguſt, an aſſortment of* HARDWARE, CUTLERY, *and* SADLERY, *equal to any ever imported into Philadelphia, and which he intends to ſell on very moderate terms.*

He has juſt received in the Dry Good line about

1200 pieces of printed calicoes and cottons
150 pieces of aſſorted cloth
150 pieces of aſſorted coatings and duffils
100 pair of roſe blankets
60 pieces ſtriped nankeens, and
6 boxes of white Dutch linen.

ALSO,

70 boxes aſſorted tin
4 caſes of ſhot guns, rifles, and piſtols
250 mill jaws
150 croſs cut ditto.

Auguſt 1, 1795.

On the OHIO,

FORTY MILES BELOW PITTSBURGH,

THE *ſubſcriber has for ſale, Butter, Cheeſe, Bacon, Flour, Whiſkey, &c. at the loweſt prices. Corn at 2/6 per buſhel, Chopped Rye 3/6, Oats at 2/3, and Bran at 7d. Ship Stuff at 5ſ. per hundred pounds.*

Thoſe emigrating down the river may depend on being ſupplied with the neceſſary Stores, by calling at his Ware-Houſe on the Bank.

JOHN BEVER.

George Town, 12th May. 1795 6m

Thirty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED *or ſtolen from the paſture of John M'Kee, at M'Kee's town, on Tueſday night the 29th of September, a light bay* HORSE, *with a black mane and tail, about 15 hand high, a natural trotter. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſe, and ſecures the Thief if ſtolen, ſo that he be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive the above reward, or Ten Dollars for the Horſe only.* ANDREW CALDWELL.

October 7, 1795.

N. B. If the Horſe is found in my abſence from M'Kee's town, Mr. John Redick of ſaid town will receive him.

NOTICE

IS *hereby given, that agreeable to an attachment iſſued againſt the goods, chattels, and other effects the property of a certain* John Wright, *late of Verſailles townſhip, in the county of Allegheny, a diſtribution of money ſeized in the hands of the ſheriff of the ſaid county, will be made to the creditors of the ſaid John Wright, at the ſubſcriber's Office in Pittſburgh in ſaid county, on the eighth day of February next, at two o'clock in the afternoon—therefore, all perſons having demands againſt the ſaid John, are hereby required to attend on the ſaid day, time and place, with their* [illegible] *accounts, &c. otherwiſe they will be excluded.*

Nov. 10, 1795. JOHN WILKINS.

THE *partnerſhip of* CRAIG & M'DOWELL, *Hatters, being this day diſſolved by mutual conſent, all perſons indebted to ſaid firm are hereby deſired to pay off their reſpective accounts before the firſt day of January next, to* Adam Craig, *who carries on the Hatting Buſineſs in all its various branches, in Second-ſtreet, next door to the ſign of Gen. Waſhington.*

They flatter themſelves no further indulgence will be expected. Pittſburgh, Nov. 9, 1795

MARY M'CORMICK,

MILLINER.

ACQUAINTS *the inhabitants of Pittſburgh and its vicinity, that ſhe has removed from Carliſle and has commenced buſineſs at the houſe of Mr. Adam Funk, where ſhe makes Bonnets, Caps, Calaſhes, Cloaks, Shades, and all kinds of head dreſſes in the neateſt and moſt faſhionable manner.*

Pittſburgh, October 28, 1795.

TTSBURGH; Printed by JOHN SCULL, in Front Street, next door to the Corner of Market Street; where
ubſcriptions at Fifteen Shillings per Annum, Advertiſements, Articles of Intelligence, &c. are thankfully received